

Jianke གஐକେ Tibetan Village Water Project

Jinyuan བ୍ୟାନ୍ རୁତ୍ୱ རୁତ୍ୱ རୁତ୍ୱ རୁତ୍ୱ རୁତ୍ୱ
Hualong རୁତ୍ୱ རୁତ୍ୱ རୁତ୍ୱ
the People's Republic of China

Final Report

to

The German Embassy

from
Lerjiater རୁତ୍ୱ རୁତ୍ୱ
Aaron

2007-9-29

Summary

What?

Running water for an impoverished Tibetan village

Where?

Jianke Tibetan Village, Jinyuan Tibetan Autonomous Township

Hualong Hui Autonomous County, Haidong Region

Qinghai Province, PR China

Who?

41 impoverished families and 1 village primary school

Number of beneficiaries = 362 people

Cost?

German Embassy contribution = 71,300 RMB

Local contribution = 68,250 RMB

Total project value = 139,550 RMB

Photographs



Jianke Tibetan Village.



Project manager, Lerjiater (Aaron, standing, in blue coat), meets with Shar Dzong Development Group members in order to plan the project.



Young girls do not attend school in winter months. Instead, they are kept at home by their families to collect water for their families. The German Embassy-sponsored water project eliminated this problem and now they are able to attend school.



Women dig the pipeline and, as did other villagers, become familiar with the project, empowering them to fix possible future problems.



Villagers did the ditch from the water source to the water reservoir.



Project water pipe.



Each household obtained tap water. Ms. Limo 莉茉 (b. 1963) is a Jianke Village native. There are six people in her family. Collecting water was her task; she hauled water thrice daily. Each water-fetching-trip time required 1.5 hours.



Ms. Yizho 王乙卓 (b. 1939) is one of the oldest women who collected water in this village. Now, she no longer must worry about this onerous task. There are five people in her family--her son, daughter-in-law, grandson, granddaughter, and herself. Both of her grandchildren are students; (junior middle school and primary school). Because they attend school they had no time to fetch water. Her son and daughter-in-law frequently are absent from the village, earning cash in temporary jobs or collecting medicinal herbs. Consequently, hauling water was her duty. Her life today is much improved, thanks to the German Embassy in Beijing.



Luzho **琭·𠀤** (1976) has six people in her family; her 2 daughters, son, mother-in-law, herself, and her husband. Her children are too young to carry water and her mother-in-law is very old. Her husband usually herds animals. Hauling water was her task.



Mr. Huadan ཚོས་ནུ་ན (b.1971). His wife had trouble walking and she could not carry water. Hauling water was his task, preventing him from working outside the village to earn cash income. Thanks to the German Embassy in Beijing, he can leave the home and earn cash income. This will much improve the family's situation.



The German Embassy sponsored water project made it very convenient for villagers to construct adobe houses in the local style. Mr. Danzhen དაංචེན (center) had planned to repair his house for years, but because of little water, he delayed until this year. Right after the completion of the water project, he began his repairs.



Adobe walls are very easy to build because of the current easy access to water, thanks to the German Embassy in Beijing.



Lerjiater visited the project site village and interviewed village elders about the water project, such as Mr. Donzhi ཅ ག ཤ ཤ ལ, who said that the water project had created great convenience for his family. He had planned to reconstruct his house for years, but he was unable to because of the lack of water. He started to build his house right after the water project was completed. It only took 10 days to finish. He also said that certain other families are going to build houses this year.



Villagers erected a concrete plaque in the village to commemorate the German Embassy contribution.



Villagers had a simple celebration after completing the German Embassy water project. They greatly appreciate the German Embassy for helping them.

Project Team

| Name | Responsibilities | Occupation |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lerjiater (Aaron) | Project applicant, project manager | University student |
| Kevin Stuart | Supervisor | English language teacher |
| Steve Frediani | Supervisor | English language teacher |
| Zhoben བྱାବୁ | Supervisor | Township leader |
| Guo Yongchen | Supervisor | Township Communist Party Secretary |
| Danzhen | Project manager | Villager |
| Hangdan དྲଙ୍କା | Project applicant, manager | Villager |
| Ganga གାଂଗ | Project applicant, manager | Villager |
| Puhua རྒྱା | Project manager | Village Communist Party Sectary |
| Gene | Project labor manager | Village leader |
| Cailo ཀླୋ | Project manager | Villager |
| Pucu རྒྱྲୁ | Material manager | Villager |
| Sunan གླୁନ | Material manager | Villager |
| Khazho ཁླୁହྲୁ | Labor manager (female member) | Villager |
| Zhu Xiaojian | Construction expert | Construction expert |

Dear German Embassy,

We are pleased to report on the satisfactory completion of a water project for an impoverished Tibetan village in Jinyuan Tibetan Autonomous Township, Hualong Hui Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province, the People's Republic of China. The project was completed August 18, 2007. Now, 42 families and a village school in Jianke Tibetan Village have a clean, reliable, and sufficient water supply in their family courtyards.

This project benefited 45 households (330 people) and a village school with 32 students and 1 teacher--in total 362 people. This water project solved the major problem of this village; drinking water. Now, the villagers are released from the time consuming work of collecting water. It also created leisure-time for the villagers. They can use this time to improve their living conditions, through doing other things such as working in the fields to improve crops yield. The villagers also are able to more easily leave the village to earn money by doing temporary construction work. After the completion of this project, some villagers left to work at construction in Xining City; some women went to other areas to harvest for others in return for cash payment to increase their families' income.

The number of students in this village has increased this year because of this water project. All the children who were kept at homes to fetch water now attend schools. They will have more time to spend on their study and will be able to improve their study.

Women and girls from this village feel much freer now that they are released from the burden of fetching water. Part of this "new time" will be spent in farming work that will improve crop yields.

Sanitation and personal hygiene of the villagers has improved. Villagers are able to wash their clothes frequently. Additionally, this project also made it easier to build houses in the local style. Hoses are used to bring water to construction sites. A hose can also be used to bring water to house roofs to easily add a new coating of mud. This saves the huge effort that was required previously to construct and repair adobe homes.

Villagers are also able to water vegetables in their individual gardens and plant more trees. The villagers will spend less money on the vegetables and it will improve the nutrition of the villagers. The villagers can also use the water to irrigate the nearby fields in order to improve crop yields.

Here, on behalf of the villagers in Jianke Tibetan Village, we express our deep gratitude for your generous support and help.

Sincerely yours,

Shar Dzong Development Group & Local Project Committee

Final Report

1. Project Title: Jianke Tibetan Village Water System Project.

2. Project Applicants: Lerjiater (Aaron) & Jianke Village Water Project Committee

3. Supervisors: Kevin Stuart & Steve Frediani

4. Project Location: Jianke Tibetan Village, Jinyuan Tibetan Autonomous Township,
Hualong Hui Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province

5. The German Embassy contribution: 71,300 RMB.

6. Local Contribution: 68,250 RMB.

7. Total project value: 139,550 RMB.

9. Implementing Agency: Shar Dzong Development Group, Local Water Project Committee & Aaron

- Contact Person 1: Lerjiater (Aaron); Awuju 阿吾居 桑科村 Village, Jinyuan Township, Hualong County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province.
- Email: aaronhualong@gmail.com
- Tel: 139-9748-3719
- Contact person 2: Gene; Jianke Village, Jinyuan Township, Hualong County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province

11. Start date of the project: July 2, 2007

12. End date of the project: August 18, 2007

Project Implementation Record

| Participants | Accomplishment | 2007 |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Aaron | Met Dr. Stuart. | March |
| Aaron & villagers | Announced German Embassy approval. | March |
| Aaron & villagers | Met with villagers to discuss the project. Villagers chose 5 project committee members including 1 female member. | March |
| Aaron & Project Committee | Organized villagers to prepare sand and stone. | April |
| Villagers | Villagers left to collect medicinal herbs and could not work on the water project | May-June |
| Aaron and Project Committee | Met with the project committee and the villagers to discuss water system design and project implementation | July |
| Aaron & Project Committee | Met with a specialist to design the system and the water reservoirs | July |
| Villagers | Dug ditches from the water source to the reservoirs. | July |
| Villagers | Made a path passable for tractors to transport cement, stone and sand to the water source | July |
| Project Committee & Aaron | Transported materials to the water source | July |
| Villagers | Collected stones and sand | July |
| Villagers | Transported stones and sand to the site | July |
| Villagers | Dug water collector box | July |
| Experts & Villagers | Built water reservoirs. | July |
| Villagers | Dug ditches from the water reservoir to each household | July |
| Aaron | Project monitoring | July |
| Villagers | Covered the water reservoir with concrete blocks. | August |
| Villagers | Connected pipes | August |
| Villagers | Built freeze-proof wells in the family yards | August |
| Villagers | Installed taps and hoses | August |
| Villagers | Water piped to each home | August |
| Aaron & Township leaders | Project monitoring. | August |
| Township leaders, Aaron and villagers | Completion celebration | August |
| Aaron & SDDG members | Visited the project site village and interviewed villagers about the project. | September |
| Aaron | Wrote final report. | October |

Background

This village had hoped to do a water project for years. In time, the villagers approached Lerjiater for help. He then visited the project and, with local villagers, wrote a proposal, and the German Embassy approved it. The project started in early July and was completed August 18, 2007. Now, each household has tap water and a freeze-proof well in order to prevent pipes from freezing in winter.

This project provided Tibetan families with a supply of clean, convenient and reliable water. Currently, the villagers, especially women and girls, are released from the time consuming work burden of hauling water from a river 3 km downhill from the village. As a result, women can work on other tasks to improve their living conditions. Some women have left the village for wage work. The girls who used to be kept at home to fetch water now attend school.

This project has created a more convenient and sufficient water source to irrigate fields nearby the village, water vegetables, and there now is the potential to have greenhouses to extend the growing season - all of which will help improve local people's quality of life. This new water system will also allow them to raise pigs.

Villagers will be able to wash their clothes more easily and frequently to improve their personal hygiene and sanitation level. Planting trees for shade and wind protection is also now a possibility. This new water will also make it easier to do construction projects in the village.

This project has eliminated conflicts between villagers and families for water and also the dangers villagers face when they fetched water during rainy and snowy weather.

The benefits of this project are:

1. Relieves women and girls of a time-consuming work burden.
2. Makes local construction work easier.
3. Improves personal hygiene levels and the sanitation situation in the village.
4. Increases the number of students, especially girls.
5. Allows crops and vegetables to be watered.
6. Allows villagers to raise pigs to increase family income.
7. More villagers can now leave the village to improve their cash income.

On September 10, 2007 Aaron personally visited the project site and interviewed several villagers. Here is what one said:



Gene (b.1960) is the leader of Jianke Village. He said, "Water was the most serious problem for this village. The villagers suffered from the time consuming work of fetching water for many years. With generous support from the German Embassy, we now have a source of clean, sufficient and reliable water this year. Before this project, most families fetched water three or four times per day. Each time required 1 hour for the roundtrip. Especially, families who keep animals spent time collecting water. People rarely washed their clothes and took baths; the personal hygiene and sanitation of this village was very poor. Villagers used to stay at home to fetch water. Those families had a low cash income. Some families have plenty of land to plant vegetables, but they could not use it because of the lack of water. Some school-aged children were kept at home to fetch water and those kids lost the golden time of the study. That negatively affected their future life and the education quality of

Jianke Village. We tried to raise money to do this project for ages, but it was not successful. This year, the German Embassy generously supported this project and we successfully implemented the project. Now, the problems mentioned above have all been solved through this project. After this water project, there is much construction work in this village, and some villagers have plans to grow vegetables and trees in the following years. On behalf of all the villagers, I greatly appreciate your help and kindness."

Financial Accounting

Funds Received: Documentation



Expenditures

| Item | Details | Unit Price | Total Price | German Contribution | Local Contribution | Receipt |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Plastic pipe | 5,144 kg | 11.3 RMB/kg | 58,120.00 | 58,127.20 | 0.00 | 1 |
| Cement | 300 bags | 16 RMB/bag | 4,000.00 | 4,800.00 | 0.00 | 2 |
| Metal wires | 160 pieces | 17.3 RMB/p | 2,768.00 | 2,768.00 | 0.00 | 2 |
| Hose | 225 m | 7 RMB/m | 2,025.00 | 2,025.00 | 0.00 | 3 |
| Metal pipes | 135 pieces | 12 RMB/piece | 1,485.00 | 1,485.00 | 0.00 | 3 |
| Salary for the skilled worker | 30 days | 70RMB/day/person | 2,100.00 | 2,100.00 | 0.00 | 4 |
| Metal joints | 180 pieces | 1.5 RMB/piece | 270.00 | 0.00 | 270.00 | 5 |
| Control switch # 50 | 4 pieces | 50 RMB/switch | 200.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 | 5 |
| Control switch # 25 | 90 pieces | 8 RMB/switch | 720.00 | 0.00 | 720.00 | 5 |
| Distributors (φ32--φ25) | 90 pieces | 4 RMB | 360.00 | 0.00 | 360.00 | 5 |
| Pipe connector | 15 pieces | 12 RMB/piece | 180.00 | 0.00 | 180.00 | 6 |
| Metal string | 40 kg | 8 RMB/kg | 320.00 | 0.00 | 320.00 | 6 |
| Taps | 90 pieces | 7 RMB | 630.00 | 0.00 | 630.00 | 6 |
| Transportation fee for cement | 300 bags | 2 RMB/bags | 600.00 | 0.00 | 600.00 | 7 |
| Transportation fee for pipes | Lanzhou-Jianke | | 1,600.00 | 0.00 | 1,600.00 | 8 |
| Transportation fee for metal wires | Hualong-Jianke | | 350.00 | 0.00 | 350.00 | 9 |
| Salary for material caretaker | 30 days | 25 RMB/day | | 0.00 | 750.00 | 10 |
| Total | | | | 71,305.20 | 5,980.00 | |

Details: There were four kinds of plastic used in this project, in total weighing 5,144 kg.

| Type | Quantity | Unit Price | Total Price (RMB) |
|------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|
| Plastic pipe #50 | 2,375.78 | 11.3RMB/kg | 20,340.00 |
| Plastic pipe #40 | 975.72 | 11.3 RMB/ kg | 11,625.00 |
| Plastic pipe #32 | 1,241.85 | 11.3 RMB/ kg | 9,555.00 |
| Plastic pipe #25 | 550.65 | 11.3 RMB/ kg | 1,397.50 |
| Total | 5,144 | 11.3 RMB/kg | 58,127.20 |

Total Local Contribution: 68,250 RMB.

Prices for materials were higher than stated in the original budget. Local beneficiaries then contributed 150 RMB per household--a total of 6,000RMB in cash to cover the unexpected costs and to pay the transportation fee for tractors to transport materials to the project site.

Labor: In total, 45 villagers worked 58 days on various activities such as transporting sand and stone, digging ditches, burying plastic pipes, building reservoirs, and building the freeze-proof wells. If 1 person working for 1 day is valued at 25 RMB, this represents a local contribution of 62,250 RMB. (45 villagers X 58 day labors X 25 RMB = 65,250 RMB)

Cash: 6,000 RMB.

**20 rmb remained from the local contribution and will be used to print the final report and post it to the donor.*

Receipts

收 据

入账日期: 2007年 7月 15日

1

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------|------|----|
| 交款单位 | 化隆县金源乡尖木庄村 | 收款方式 | 现金 |
| 人民币(大写) | 伍万圆化隆县金源乡尖木庄村 58127.20 | | |
| 收款事由 | 购领化肥 | | |
| 单位章 | 财务专用章 | 会计 | 出纳 |
| | 财务主管 | 制 | 审核 |

2007年 7月 15日

送 货 单

N0. 068

2

第1月20日 收货单位或处所/全/化隆县尖木庄村

| 货号 | 名称及规格 | 单位 | 数量 | 单价 | 金额 |
|----|-------|----|-----|-------|-------|
| | 水泥 | 袋 | 300 | 16.00 | 4800元 |
| | 钢钉 | 斤 | 160 | 17.30 | 2768元 |

合计金额
(大写) 万 仟 伍 百 零 捌 元 零 分 3510.00元

送货单位经办人 收货单位盖章 采购人

收款收据

N0. 326

3

交款单位 金源尖木庄村

| 名 称 | 单 位 | 数 量 | 单 价 | 金 额 | 备 注 |
|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-----|
| 玻璃 | 块 | 225 | 7.00 | 2025.00 | |
| 金度膏 | 瓶 | 125 | 12.00 | 1485.00 | |

合计金额
(大写) 万 仟 伍 百 零 捌 元 零 分 3510.00元

主管 验收 出纳

4

收条

今收到金源乡共料款伍佰元整次日奉还
武什堂佰元正. (2100.00)

注: 30天, 每天70元正. (30×70=2100.00)

收款人: 朱小金
2007年8月15日

331

收款收据 No. 1

收款单位 金源乡共料款 2007年 11月

| 名 称 | 单 位 | 数 量 | 单 价 | 金 额 | 备 注 |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|
| 塑料袋 | 个 | 180 | 1.5 | 270.00 | |
| 1号铁丝 | 个 | 4 | 50 | 200.00 | |
| 1号铁丝 | 个 | 90 | 8 | 720.00 | |
| 1号铁丝 | 个 | 90 | 10 | 900.00 | |
| 合计金额 (大写) | 拾 万 壹 仟 风 零 伍 捌 角 零 分 | | | 3520.00 | |
| 主 管 | 会 计 | | | | 出 纳 |

第二联 收据

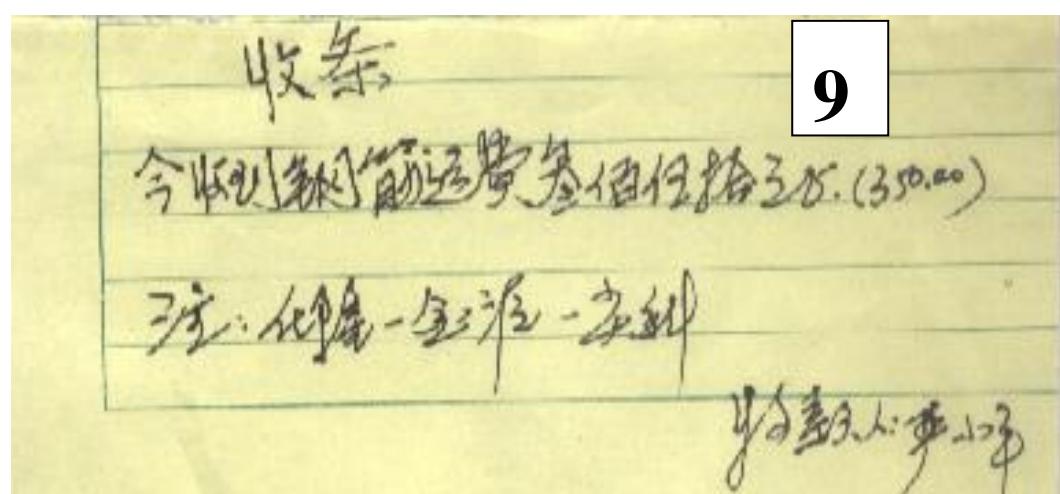
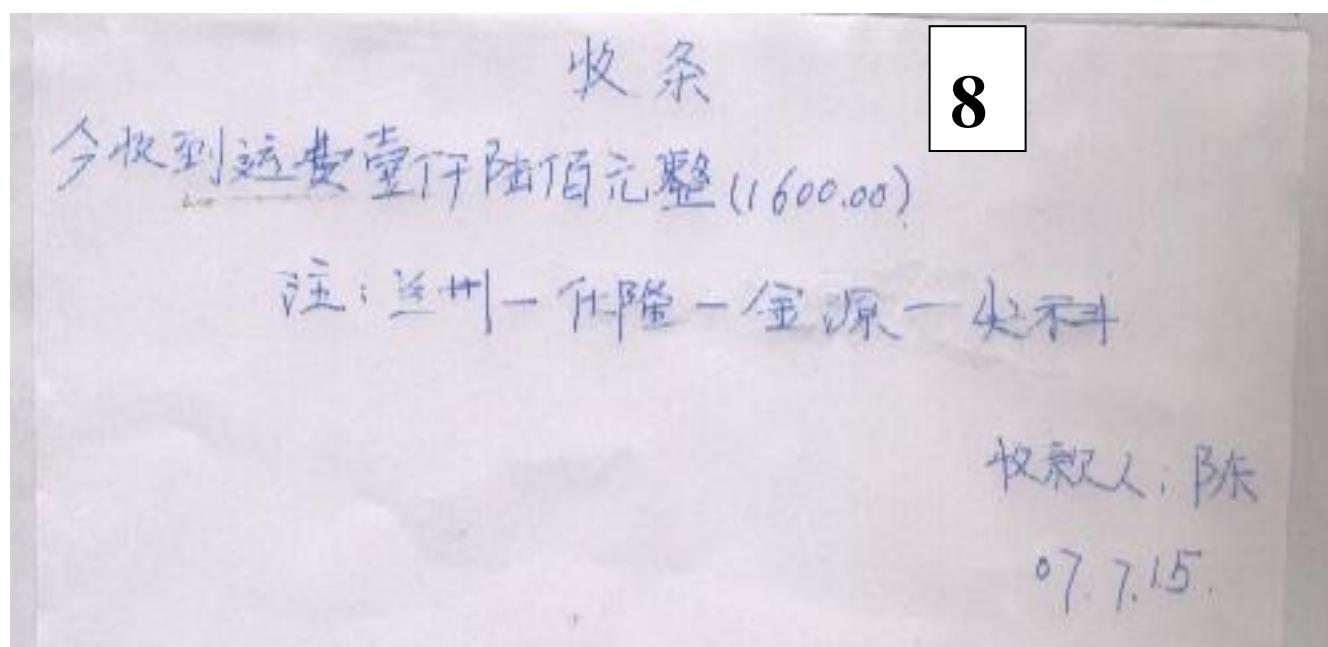
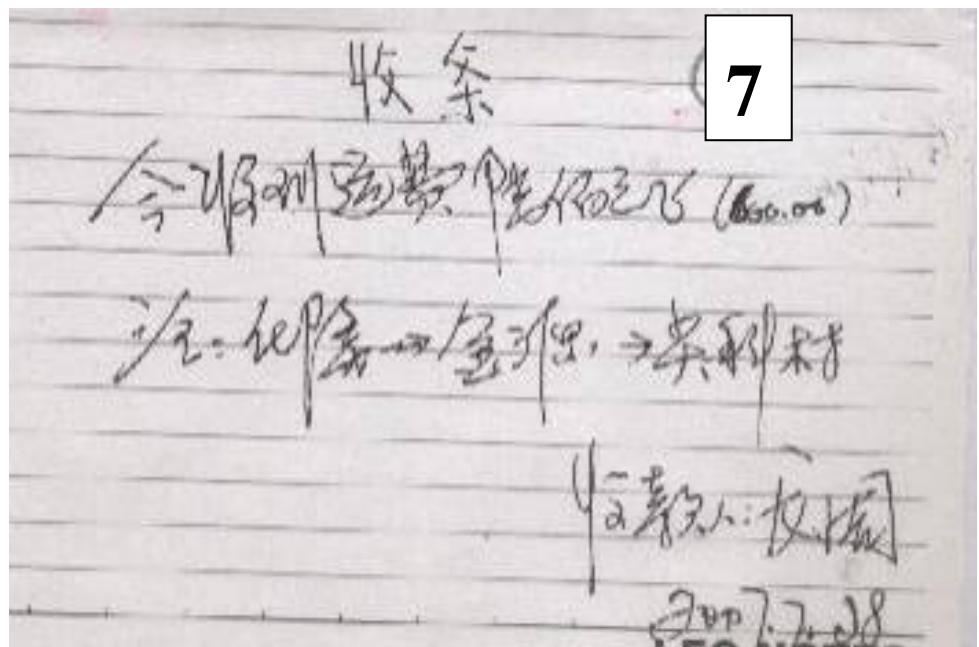
335

收款收据 No. 1

收款单位 金源乡共料款 2007年 11月

| 名 称 | 单 位 | 数 量 | 单 价 | 金 额 | 备 注 |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|
| 塑料袋 | 个 | 15 | 1.2 | 18.00 | |
| 钢丝 | 捆 | 40 | 8 | 320.00 | |
| 冰块 | 个 | 90 | 7 | 630.00 | |
| 合计金额 (大写) | 拾 万 壹 仟 风 零 伍 捌 角 零 分 | | | 1120.00 | |
| 主 管 | 会 计 | | | | 出 纳 |

第二联 收据



10

ରୁକ୍ଷ କିମ୍

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କୁମାରାଜୁ ପାତ୍ର ରାଜମାତ୍ର | (ମେଘାତିଥି ୩୦ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର
୨୦୨୫ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ମାତ୍ର) (ମୁଦ୍ରଣ)

ରୁକ୍ଷ କିମ୍

Original Project Proposal

Jianke Tibetan Village Water System Project



Project site



This is the stream that serves as the current water source.



Dorji (b. 1994) returning with two buckets of water on his donkey from a stream, 3km down from the village. He dropped out of school in order to fetch water.

Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Peking Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Questionnaire for applying funds for small scale projects at the German Embassy Beijing

Name of the project: Running Water Project for an Impoverished Tibetan Village

Who is applying for the funding?

- **Contact person:** Kevin Stuart PhD & Lerjiater (Aaron)
- **Address:** Qinghai Nationalities Teacher's Collage, Qinghai Normal University, Xining City, 810008, Qinghai Province, PR China.
- **Telephone:** 0971-6318505
- **Fax:** None
- **E-mail:** kevinstuart@gmail.com

Who is responsible for carrying out the project? (Name, contact person, address, phone, fax, e-mail)

Shar Dzong Development Group, Local Village Project Committee & Lerjiater

- **Contact person:** Lerjiater
- **Address:** Qinghai Nationalities Teacher's Collage, Qinghai Normal University, Xining City, 810008, Qinghai Province, PR China.
- **Telephone:** 0971-3632163
- **Fax:** None

E-mail: aaronhualong@gmail.com

Where is the project located? (Information regarding the province, region, population, etc.)

- Jianke Tibetan Village, Jinyuan Tibetan Autonomous Township, Hualong Hui Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province, China.
- This village has 45 households (330 people).
- Total beneficiaries = 330 people.

Does the (local) government agree with the project? Yes.

What is the goal of the project? (Detailed description of the project)

The objective is to provide reliable tap water to each household in Jianke Village. The water supply situation for this village is extremely difficult. Villagers currently have to fetch water from a stream 3 km downhill from the village. The track is very narrow and steep. When it snows or rains, donkeys and people have a hard time climbing back to the village. It is also dangerous, because it is very steep and muddy. The water is not very clean, because animals and people use the same water source. This situation has caused illnesses. Carrying water is traditionally females' work. Most families keep their children at home to fetch water. This negatively impacted the village literacy rate and overall education levels. There is a local joke that Jianke Village residents cannot even calculate their electricity bills, an indication of their low level of education.

Because of these reasons, villagers repeatedly applied to the local government for assistance. In 2002, the local government supported this project and they got water from a spring 1.5 km from the village. There were taps in each village house. Beginning in 2003, the water ceased flowing in winter (from November - May). It only came May - October. Villagers had to collect water from the stream as before. Last year, the water totally stopped. Villagers tried to repair the system several times but it did not work. Now, the water supply situation for this village is back to the old situation. Villagers once again trudge 3 km from the village to carry water on their donkeys. It takes about 1.5 hours per collection trip. Water needs to be collected twice a day in summer and three times daily in winter. In winter, villagers need more water, because some of their livestock stay at home and they have to feed those animals.

Most families choose girls to perform the water carrying since the tap water stopped. These school-aged children do not attend school because of the water situation, otherwise they would. Women traditionally weed the crops and the time taken gathering water means less time working at this important task. As a result, crop yields have decreased. Furthermore, during the caterpillar fungus-harvesting season, elderly villagers carry water because younger ones have left to dig caterpillar fungus to earn cash. Caterpillar fungus is the main source of cash income for the villagers. However, some villagers who have very elderly parents are unable to go to dig caterpillar fungus because of the water situation.

There is a good solution: there is a plentiful source of good quality water 3 kilometers east of the village, which villagers are very eager to tap. Their dream is to bring the water to the village by gravity-fed pipes and to have each house supplied with its own tap water. Assistance in the amount of 71,297RMB will remove many of the labor, health and psychological stresses that plague these villagers.

If the project is funded, the effort that is required to collect water will be eliminated. Women and girls will be released from this time-consuming task and will have more time for other activities such as weeding or much-deserved leisure. Girls who are kept at home to carry water will be able to attend school if they are relieved of this burden. Villagers who are currently unable leave to dig caterpillar fungus will be able to go if they have convenient water access. This project has the potential to increase the number of educated local women, which will increase the opportunities available to local women.

By having a fresh, stable water source, these villagers will benefit in many ways. Currently they cannot irrigate their fields, water their vegetables, or have greenhouses to extend their growing season, all of which would help improve their quality of life. This new water will also allow them to raise pigs for cash and self-consumption (pigs are not herd animals and cannot walk to other water sources). Finally, they will be able to wash their clothes with more ease and plant trees for shade and wind protection.

What are the expected costs of this project? (Detailed budget proposal for entire project)

| Item | Quantity | Unit Price | Total Price RMB |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Plastic pipe 5.0 cm | 3,000 meters | 12.4 RMB/m | 37200.00 |
| Plastic pipe 3.2cm | 1,500 meters | 8 RMB/m | 12,000.00 |
| Plastic pipe 2.5 cm | 1,000 meters | 6.5 RMB/m | 6500.00 |
| Taps | 90 pieces | 5 RMB | 450.00 |
| Hose | 225 m | 7 RMB/m | 1575.00 |
| Metal pipes | 135 pieces | 11 RMB/piece | 1485.00 |
| Metal joints | 180 pieces | 1.5 RMB/piece | 270.00 |
| Control switch # 50 | 4 | 60 RMB/switch | 240.00 |
| Control switch # 25 | 90 | 8 RMB/switch | 720.00 |
| Distributors (φ32--φ25) | 90 pieces | 4 RMB | 360.00 |
| Pipe connector | 15 pieces | 5 RMB/piece | 75.00 |
| Cement | 240 bags | 16 RMB/bag | 3,840.00 |
| Metal wire | 160 pieces | 14.7 RMB/ | 2,352.00 |
| Metal string | 40 kg | 8 RMB/kg | 320.00 |
| Salary for the skilled worker | 30 days | 50 RMB/day/person | 1,500.00 |
| Transportation fee for cement | 280 bags | 2 RMB/bags | 560.00 |
| Transportation fee for pipes | Lanzhou- Jianke | | 1,400.00 |
| Transportation fee for metal wires | Dahejia - Jianke | | 450.00 |
| Total | | | 71,297.00 |

What will be the contribution of the local population?

| Item | Quantity | Unit Price RMB | Total RMB |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Sand | 50 tractors | 80 RMB/tractor | 4,000 |
| Stone | 30 tractors | 80 RMB/tractor | 2,400 |
| Labor | 45 people/ 75 days | 25 RMB/person/day | 84,375 |
| Total | | | 90,775 |

What is the expected timeframe for this project?

2007 June→ Receive funds.
2007 June→ Hold Community meeting and select project committee.
2007 July→ Prepare the local materials.
2007→ August Start digging the ditch.
2007 August→ Purchase and transport the materials to the project site.
2007 August→ Build the water reservoirs.
2007 September→ Project is completed.
2007 October→ Send final report.

Who will be responsible for the sustainability of this project?

Local villagers will select a local project maintenance group to be responsible for the sustainability of the project. This will occur right after the project is complete. This group will collect 1 RMB per person per year for maintenance of the project. That would be 330 RMB per year. If the water system has a problem, villagers will use that money to repair the system.

Are resulting costs expected? No

Are other donors/ organizations involved? No.

Additional information:

Several Jianke villagers and the Jianke Village leader (Gene), approached Lerjiater with their hope for a new water system project after learning of Lerjiater's experience in proposing and managing local development projects. On May 2, 2006, Lerjiater and Steve Frediani, a teacher in ETP program at Qinghai Normal University, visited Jianke Village to perform a needs assessment.

Lerjiater and Steve Frediani consider this a necessary and justified project after visiting the proposed project site and interviewing local villagers. The local villagers themselves believe this to be an important project, mostly for economic reasons. Local villagers also acknowledge environmental benefits from this project, such as the amelioration of erosion by planting trees. Without sufficient water the trees do not grow well.

The direct beneficiaries are the 330 Tibetans in the 45 households that comprise Jianke Village. This village is widely considered to be the poorest village in Jinyuan Township. The village leader estimates that village income averages 200-300RMB per person per year. This is earned mostly through digging caterpillar fungus during the spring and summer and selling it to local traders. With average incomes between 200-300 RMB per year, the majority of households accumulate large debts. The village leader approximates that average household outstanding debts are between 5,000-6,000RMB. Several households have outstanding debts of about 20,000 RMB.

Most income comes from collecting and then selling caterpillar fungus. In the average year, villagers do not earn enough to cover their expenses. However, the village leader says that about every five years or so, caterpillar fungus becomes more abundant and households earn much more than usual, perhaps more than 5,000 RMB. At this time, households pay off as much of their debts as they can.

The village has 258 *mu* of irrigated land and 300 *mu* of non-irrigated land. The irrigated land is used mostly for wheat, the staple crop of many local Tibetan villages, which is then used to make bread and noodles. Villagers grow potatoes, rapeseed, beans and barley on the non-irrigated land. Barley is

mostly used to feed livestock. Current wheat yields average 150 kg per *mu*. This is inadequate for an average household's yearly needs. Therefore, the average household purchases about 1,000 kg of wheat each year. Local wheat sellers and wealthier families have been willing to loan out wheat on interest. A 50 kg sack of wheat costs 113 RMB at current prices. This represents an average household expenditure for wheat of about 2,200 RMB per year. The village has approximately 200 yaks and 1,000 sheep.

Clearly, the villagers cannot afford to do this project by themselves. The villagers have petitioned the local government twice in the past for this project but were ignored both times.